



"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1839.

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FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.
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nan's Hotel.

TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not
paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within
the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post-
paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times,
\$1 50; 3 months, \$4 50; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15.
Longer ones in proportion.

Lexington Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance
Company.

CHARTERED by the
Legislature of Ken-
tucky in March last—
CAPITAL \$100,000 DOL-
LARS.—This Company
will insure Buildings, Fur-
niture, Merchandise, &c.
against Loss or Damage
by Fire, in Town or Coun-
try. Steam, Keel and Flat
Boats, and their Cargoes
on Rivers and Navigation;
and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of
the sea.

"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for
one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men,
Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to
their advantage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.
Wm. S. WALLER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
DANIEL VERNER,
THOS. C. ORRICK,
H. H. TIMBERLAKE,
Directors.
A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
ALEX. STEPHENS, Surveyor.
Lex. May 7, 1838 21-4f

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE undersigned are now receiving, direct from N.
Orleans, 50 Hides, prime Sugar;
130 Sacks Rice, Havana and Java Coffee;
80 Boxes Hides and Qrs. M. R. Raisins;
20 Qrs. Cakes Sweet Malaga Wine;
25 Bbls. L. Sugar;
Together with a general assortment of GROCERIES,
which they offer for sale at the lowest rates.

CARTY & COOK.
No. 16, corner of South and water streets.
Lex. March 12—11-4f Int. & Obs. insert.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his customers and the
public generally, that he continues
the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his
old stand on Main-street, immediately
opposite the lot on which the
Hansome Hall formerly stood and a
few doors below Logan's corner,
where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be
had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured
in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered
any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-
tend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-4f

TO THE BREEDERS & TURF- MEN of the SOUTH & WEST!

THE STUD OF HORSES belonging to Col.
John Hunt, of Virginia, will be sold for Cash, at
the Lexington Kentucky Races, during the ensuing
Spring Meeting. And you then are the full wing, of
the most approved and fashionable stock.
A sorrel mare, six years old, by Charles, out of Bren-
der, full sister to the celebrated racer and stallion Collier.
A brown mare, Drunken Frolic, out of Bren-
der, dam by sweet Larry, by Alfred, out of a full sister
to old Sir Archy.
A filly, four years old, by Andrew, out of Drunken
Frolic.
A sorrel colt, three years old, by Hotspur, out of
Drunken Frolic.
A Bay Filly, 2 years old, by Gohanna, out of Drun-
ken Frolic.
A Sorrel Mare, by Sir Charles, out of Wickham's Tar-
riff Mare.
Ormand, by Sir Charles, out of an Alfred mare, and
others that will be presented, with extended Pedigree
of each, on the day of sale.

The brown mare Brender, was got by Young Whip,
the son of old Whip, owned by Mr. Cook of Kentucky,
her dam by old Medley, and her dam a Medley mare.
MILES C. SELDEN.
Richmond, Va. Feb. 26, 1839—11-4f

THE CELEBRATED STALLION, HACKORY JOHN.

WILL stand the ensuing
season at the farm of
THOS. H. HUNT, 3 miles
west of Lexington, lying be-
tween the Lexington and Geo-
town roads, and will be let to
mares at \$10 each, payable in the season, which expires
on the 15th July next, or \$50 payable on the 1st of No-
vember thereafter. The best blue grass pasturage gra-
tis to mares from a distance, but I am not to be held re-
sponsible for accidents or escapes.
For particulars see Bills, and the Observer & Re-
porter, and the Intelligence.
March 28, 1839—13-4f

Horace E. Dimick's Cabinet Ware-Room, No.
15, Hunt's Row.

THE Subscriber respectfully in-
forms the citizens of Lexington
and its vicinity, that he continues to
manufacture FURNITURE of every
description, and of good quality
as is made in Lexington or else-
where. His stock at present is not
so large as it might be, though he has
some specimens of his fine work as can be produced here
or abroad, for the same price.
For a description of the articles, and their names, I
will refer to the long advertisements of some Furniture
keepers and Upholsterers.
Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture
well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.
HORACE E. DIMICK.
Lexington, July 11, 1838 29-4f



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SES-
SION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 31.]

AN ACT in addition to "An act to promote the pro-
gress of the useful arts."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America, in Congress as-
sembled, That there shall be appointed, in and under the
provision of the second section of the act to which this is
additional, two assistant examiners, each to receive an
annual salary of twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the Commis-
sioner be authorized to employ temporary clerks to do
any necessary transcribing whenever the current busi-
ness of the office requires it: Provided, however, That
instead of salary, a compensation shall be allowed, at a
rate not greater than is charged for copies now fur-
nished by the office.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That the Commis-
sioner is here authorized to publish a classified and al-
phabetical list of all patents granted by the Patent Of-
fice previous to said publication, and retain one hun-
dred copies for the Patent Office and nine hundred cop-
ies be deposited in the Library of Congress, for such dis-
tribution as may be hereafter directed; and that one
thousand dollars, if necessary, be appropriated, out of
the Patent fund, to defray the expense of the same.

Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of
three thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars, and
twenty-two cents, be, and is hereby, appropriated from
the Patent fund, to pay for the use and occupation of
rooms in the City Hall by the Patent Office.

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of one
thousand dollars be appropriated from the Patent fund
to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner,
for the purchase of necessary books for the Library of
the Patent Office.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That no person shall
be debarred from receiving a patent for any invention or
discovery, as provided in the act approved on the fourth
day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-
six, to which this is additional, by reason of the same
having been patented in a foreign country more than
six months prior to his application: Provided, That the
same shall not have been introduced into public and
common use, in the United States, prior to the applica-
tion for such patent: And provided, also, That in all
cases every such patent shall be limited to the term of
fourteen years from the date of publication of such
foreign letters patent.

Sec 7. And be it further enacted, That every person
or corporation who has, or shall have, purchased or
constructed any newly invented machine, manufacture,
or composition of matter, prior to the application by the
inventor or discoverer for a patent, shall be held to pos-
sess the right to use, and vend to others to be used, the
specific machine, manufacture, or composition of mat-
ter so made or purchased, without liability therefor to the
inventor, or any other person interested in such in-
vention; and no patent shall be held to be invalid by rea-
son of such purchase, sale, or use prior to the applica-
tion for a patent as aforesaid, except on proof of aban-
donment of such invention to the public or that such
purchase, sale, or prior use has been for more than two
years prior to such application for a patent.

Sec 8. And be it further enacted, That as much of
the eleventh section of the above recited act as requires
the payment of three dollars to the Commissioner of
Patents for record by any assignment, grant, or convey-
ance of the whole or any part of the interest or right
under any patent, be, and the same is hereby, repealed;
and all such assignments, grants, and conveyances shall,
in future, be recorded without any charge whatever.

Sec 9. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of
money not exceeding one thousand dollars, and the same is
hereby, appropriated, out of the Patent fund, to be ex-
pended by the Commissioner of Patents in the collation
of agricultural statistics and other agricultural
purposes; for which the said Commissioner shall account
in his next annual report.

Sec 10. And be it further enacted, That the provisions
of the sixteenth section of the before recited act
shall extend to all cases where patents are refused for
any reason whatever, either by the Commissioner of
Patents or by the chief justice of the District of Colum-
bia, upon appeals from the decision of said Commis-
sioner, as well as where the same shall have been refused
on account of, or by reason of, interference with a pre-
viously existing patent; and in all cases where there is
no opposing party, a copy of the bill shall be served
upon the Commissioner of Patents, when the whole of
the expenses of the proceeding shall be paid by the ap-
plicant, whether the final decision shall be in his favor
or otherwise.

Sec 11. And be it further enacted, That in all cases
where an appeal is now allowed by law from the decision
of the Commissioner of Patents to a board of exam-
iners, provided for in the seventh section of the act to
which this is additional, the chief justice of the District
of Columbia shall have a right to appeal to the chief justice of the Dis-
trict court of the United States for the District of Colum-
bia, by giving notice thereof to the Commissioner,
and filing in the Patent Office, within such time as the
Commissioner shall appoint, his reason or appeal, spe-
cifically set forth in writing, and also having in the
Patent Office, to the credit of the Patent fund, the sum
of twenty-five dollars. And it shall be the duty of said
chief justice, on petition to hear and determine all such
appeals, and to review such decisions in a summary way,
on the evidence produced before the Commissioner, at
such early and convenient time as he may appoint, first
notifying the Commissioner of the time and place of
hearing, where duty it shall be to give notice thereof to
all parties who appear to be interested therein, in such
manner as said judge shall prescribe. The Commis-
sioner shall also lay before the said judge all the original
papers and evidence in the case, together with the
grounds of his decision, fully set forth in writing, touch-
ing all the points involved by the reasons of appeal, to
which the revision shall be confined. And at the re-
quest of any party interested or at the desire of the
judge, the Commissioner and the examiners in the Pa-
tent Office, may be examined under oath, in explanation
of the principles of the machine or other thing for which
a patent, in such case, is prayed for. And it shall be
the duty of said judge, after a hearing of any such case,
to return all the papers to the Commissioner, with a
certificate of his proceedings and decision, which shall
be entered of record in the Patent Office; and such de-
cision, so certified shall govern the further proceedings
of the Commissioner in such cases: Provided, however,
That no opinion or decision of the judge in any such
case, shall preclude any person interested in favor or
against the validity of any patent which has been or
may hereafter be granted, from the right to contest the
same in any judicial court, in any action in which its
validity may come in question.

Sec 12. And be it further enacted, That the Commis-
sioner of Patents shall have power to make all such re-
gulations in respect to the taking of evidence to be used
in contested cases before him, as may be just and rea-
sonable. And so much of the act to which this is addi-
tional, as provides for a board of examiners, is hereby
repealed.

Sec 13. And be it further enacted, That there be paid
annually, out of the Patent fund, to the said chief jus-
tice, in consideration of the duties herein imposed, the
sum of one hundred dollars.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.
APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.
M. VAN BUREN.

[PUBLIC—No. 32.]

AN ACT giving to the President of the United States
additional powers for the defence of the United States,
in certain cases, against invasion, and for other pur-
poses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America, in Congress as-
sembled, That the President of the United States be,
and he hereby is, authorized to resist any attempt on the
part of Great Britain, to enforce, by arms, her claim to
exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the State of
Maine which is in dispute between the United States and
Great Britain; and for that purpose, to employ the naval
and military forces of the United States and such por-
tions of the militia as he may deem it advisable to call
into service.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the militia,
when called into the service of the United States by
virtue of this act, or of the act entitled "An act to pro-
vide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of
the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and
to repel the attack now in force for these purposes," may,
in the opinion of the President of the United States,
the public interest requires it, be compelled to serve for
a term not exceeding six months after the arrival at the
place of rendezvous, in any one year unless sooner dis-
charged.

Sec 3. And be it further enacted, That in the event
of actual invasion of the territory of the United States by
any foreign power, or of imminent danger of such in-
vasion, in his opinion, to exist before Congress can be
convened to act upon the subject, the President be,
and he is hereby, authorized if he deem the same
expedient, to accept the service of any number of volun-
teers not exceeding fifty thousand, in the manner pro-
vided for in an act entitled "An act authorizing the
President of the United States to accept the service of
volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons
or mounted riflemen, approved May twenty-third,
eighteen hundred and thirty-six."

Sec 4. And be it further enacted, That in the event
of either of the contingencies provided for in this act the
President of the United States shall be authorized to
complete the public armed vessels now authorized by
law, and to equip, man and employ, in actual service,
all the naval force of the United States, and to build,
purchase, or charter, arm, equip, and man, such vessels
and steamboats on the Northern lakes and rivers, whose
waters communicate with the United States and Great
Britain as he shall deem necessary to protect the United
States from invasion from that quarter.

Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten
millions of dollars is hereby appropriated, and placed
at his disposal for the purpose of executing the provisions
of this act; to provide for which the Secretary of the
Treasury is authorized to borrow money on the credit
of the United States, and to cause to be issued certifi-
cates of stock signed by the Register of the Treasury,
for the sum to be borrowed, in any part thereof; and the
same to be sold upon the best terms that may be offered
at public notice for proposals for the same: Provided,
That no engagement or contract shall be entered into
which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing
any sum or sums thus borrowed after the expiration
of five years from the first of January next; and that
the rate of interest shall not exceed five per cent, pay-
able semi-annually.

Sec 6. And be it further enacted, That the sum of
eighteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby,
appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not
otherwise appropriated to, for outfit and salary of a special
minister to Great Britain: Provided, The President of
the United States shall deem it expedient to appoint the
same.

Sec 7. And be it further enacted, That in the event
of either of the contingencies provided for in the first and
third sections of this act, the President of the United
States shall be authorized to apply a part not exceeding
one million of dollars of the appropriation made in this
act to reinforcing or arming fortifications along the sea-
board and frontier.

Sec 8. And be it further enacted, That whenever
militia or volunteers are called into the service of the
United States, they shall have the organization of the
army of the United States, and shall receive the same
pay and allowances.

Sec 9. And be it further enacted, That the several
provisions of this act shall be in force until the end of
sixty days after the meeting of the first session of the
next Congress and no longer.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 33.]

AN ACT to alter and amend the organic law of the
Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America, in Congress as-
sembled, That every bill which shall have passed the
Council and House of Representatives of the Territo-
ries of Iowa and Wisconsin shall, before it become a law
be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he ap-
proves it he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with
his objections, in which case it shall not be valid until
it shall be re-passed by the Council and House of Repre-
sentatives, and then it shall be valid as if it had been origi-
nally passed: And if the Governor shall enter the objections at large on the
journal, and proceed to reconsider it, if after such re-
consideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to
pass the bill, it shall be sent forth with the objections,
to the other House, by which it shall likewise be
reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that
House it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the
vote of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and
nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against
the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House
respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the
Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it
shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law
in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Assem-
bly by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it
shall not be a law.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall
not be so construed as to deprive Congress of the right
to disapprove of any law passed by the said Legislative
Assembly, or in any way to impair after the power of
Congress over laws passed by said assembly.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

[PUBLIC—No. 34.]

AN ACT to define and establish the eastern boundary
line of the Territory of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America, in Congress as-
sembled, That the middle or center of the main channel
of the river Mississippi, shall be deemed, and is hereby
declared, to be the eastern boundary line of the Territory
of Iowa, so far as to such extent as the said Territory is
bounded eastwardly by or upon said river: Provided,
however, That the said Territory of Iowa shall have con-
current jurisdiction upon the said river so far as or to
such extent as the said river shall form a common bound-
ary between the aforesaid Territory of Iowa and any
other such contiguous State or Territory.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1839.

FROM EUROPE.

From the Baltimore American.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL. TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Liverpool arrived at New-York on
Tuesday evening, in seventeen days from Liverpool,
bringing 94 cabin passengers. The Liverpool ad-
vices are to the 20th of April, and the London to
the 19th evening, both inclusive. We are indebted
to the attention of Captain Duff for a file of Lon-
don and Liverpool papers of the latest dates. From
the New-York journals before us,—and principally
from the Commercial Advertiser,—we make up the
following summary of news:

The intelligence by this arrival is of high in-
terest, and quite remarkable. One of those sudden
turns in the progress of events has taken place,
which sometimes occur to baffle all calculation, and
show the folly of political prophecy. For months
past our tidings from Europe have been full of gath-
ering clouds on the political horizon, daily increas-
ing in blackness and in volume, and wearing an as-
pect so threatening that it seemed almost impossible
that they must be unattended with tempest and con-
vulsion. In a moment, as it were, we find them
dispersed, and all around is sunshine and gladness.

The hostile appearances between England and
our own country have entirely disappeared—the
occasion of jealousy and bickering between Eng-
land and France, and Russia and England, have
been removed by courteous diplomacy—in the
East the alarming condition of affairs is succeeded
by such a change as almost totally removes the
possibility of serious trouble—in France, the wis-
dom and firmness of the King have piloted him
safely through the difficulties of his position, and
the factious projects of his enemies are scattered
to the winds—the long pending quarrel between
Belgium and Holland is peacefully adjusted—and,
in a word, the whole aspect of European affairs has
not been for many years more strongly indicative of
quiet and prosperity than at the present moment.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York
Times writes, under date of April 20—

The last accounts from Maine excite some inter-
est in the minds of the British public. The tem-
perateness and forbearance of the American gen-
eral government, as well as the more softened tone
of the authorities in Maine, hold out every hope
that a satisfactory adjustment will be accomplished,
and that peace, so desirable, will be preserved. The
whole current of British feeling tends in that
direction, and the strong impulse of mutual inter-
ests, it is to be trusted, will keep it so.

The Cotton Market.—The Liverpool cotton mar-
ket, it will be remembered, had declined from the
23d March to the 6th ult, the date of our latest pre-
vious advice, about 1d per lb, on American de-
scriptions, and the market remained in a dull state.
We now learn that the demand for cotton from the
6th April to the close of the week ending on the
12th, had been more animated, resulting in an im-
provement of 1-4d on the reduced quotations of the
6th. The week ending the 19th ult, had, how-
ever, again been characterized by great dullness,
and although previous quotations were continued,
sales had in some instances been made on lower
terms. The arrivals had been numerous at Liver-
pool from the United States, and vessels generally
reported having seen very severe weather. The
latest dates from this country were to the 26th of
March, per Roscius, hence.

A prominent item of intelligence relates to the
money market, as some uneasiness was apprehend-
ed that it would be so tight as to affect our exchan-
ges, but there is no serious ground of apprehen-
sion—on the contrary there is a gradual revival in
the sale of American securities, and foreign ex-
changes were improving.

John Galt, the author, died at Greenock, April
18th.

The Liberals of Liverpool had given Daniel O'
Connell a public dinner.

Twenty two shocks of earthquake were felt in
Savoy at the end of last year, or in the 1st quarter
of the present. Only seven of them took place in
the day time, and not one when the weather was
rainy.

A present of fifty superb Cashmere shawls, from
the looms of Shiraz and Isfahan, has arrived in
England for Queen Victoria, from the Persian
Court. The margins represent triumphal proces-
sions of Camels and Arab steeds, sumptuously en-
caparisoned. Elephants and palanquins and musicians,
woven with exquisite taste, and exhibiting also a
high pictorial perfection, far surpassing any thing
European.

THE BIBLE.—In the House of Commons, April
11th, the Lord Advocate stated, in answer to a
question from Sir G. Clerk, that it was not the in-
tention of the Government to renew the patent
(which will expire on the 17th of July next) granted to
the Queen's printer in Edinburgh, conferring the
exclusive right of printing the Bible; but that a
measure would be brought in to secure the purity
of the text in the printing of the Bible, and at the
same time allow unlimited freedom in its publica-
tion.

PAGANINI.—The physicians despair of being able
to prolong the days of this eminent artist, who ap-
pears to have lived for some time past by positive
enchantment. It is said that Paganini will leave
a fortune of ten millions of francs (£400,000)
which according to his last intention will be divided
among his musical colleagues, both in France and
Italy, whose number is stated at between 700 and
800.—[France Musicale.]

LONDON, APRIL 17.

There is decidedly an improved feeling in the
market for American securities. Considerable
sales of United States Bank shares have been ef-
fected both yesterday and this morning, at 24 1/2
6d., and some in the afternoon were made at 24 1/2
10s. per share, ex div. A quantity of Mississippi
Five per cents, sterling, were sold at 93, and some
sales of Illinois Six per cents, were done at 93.

We are sorry to state that the rates of exchange
do not show any alteration for the better this after-

noon; but on the contrary, they have been gener-
ally flat.

As a counterpoise to the unsatisfactory state of
the exchanges, the exportation of the precious me-
tals during the past week have been very small.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Commons recommenced business
on Monday, the 8th April. Lord John Russell gave
the form of his motion on the government of Ire-
land, as follows:—

"That it is the opinion of this house that it is ex-
pedient to persevere in those principles which have
guided the Executive Government of Ireland, of
late years, and which have tended to the effectual
administration of the laws and the general improve-
ment of that part of the United Kingdom."

On the 9th Mr Labouchere moved for and ob-
tained leave to bring in a bill providing for the tem-
porary government of the Island of Jamaica. As
was done in Lower Canada, it abolishes the House
of Assembly for the term of five years, and estab-
lishes a Council by which the government shall be
administered, with the aid of three special commis-
sioners. Mr Labouchere went at length into the
causes which have made this measure necessary,
detailing the various proceedings of the Assembly,
&c. &c. The bill was to have its second reading
on the 19th.

In answer to a question Lord Palmerston stated
that he had sent to Mr Fox, at Washington, the
draft of a convention for the adjustment of the
boundary question, by the appointment of a joint
commission to define the boundary; and that when
the answer of the U. S. government should be re-
ceived the papers would be laid on the table.

On the 10th there was no quorum.

On the 11th nothing of interest was done.

On the 12th, in the House of Lords, papers relat-
ing to the affairs of Jamaica were moved for, and
ordered.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel
brought forward an amendment to Lord John Rus-
sell's motion on the government of Ireland. It was
to the effect that the appointment of a committee
of inquiry by the House of Lords did not justify
ministers in calling upon the House of Commons
for a declaration of opinion, and that it was not fit-
ting for the House of Commons to call in question
the right of the other house to inquire into the
state of Ireland.

Mr Duncombe gave notice of an amendment
which he should offer if Lord John Russell's mo-
tion prevailed—to the effect that it was expedient
to make further reforms in Parliament.

Lord John Russell announced his intention of
moving to expunge from the police bill the clauses
extending the metropolitan police to the city of
London.

[These were the clauses against which the Com-
mon Council remonstrated in their address to the
Queen, when they got such an ungracious answer.]

MONDAY, APRIL 15.—The House and all its gal-
eries were crowded at an early hour; and at 6
o'clock Lord John Russell commenced speaking in
support of his motion on the government of Ire-
land. His speech is said to have been one of the
ablest his Lordship ever made; and the ministerial
and whig papers speak of it as triumphant.

Sir Robert Peel replied, in support of his amend-
ment. He mainly relied on the points assumed in
the amendment, and the impolicy of adopting any
measure that might bring on a collision between the
two houses, touching only incidentally on the real
question of Lord Normanby's government in
Ireland.

The debate was continued through the week,
and was not completed on the 19th, which is the date
of our latest London paper. No doubt was entertain-
ed as to the result, the Irish members and most
of the liberals going en masse in support of the
ministry.

The other proceedings in either house were of
little interest, as well as we can judge from the
summary in the Liverpool papers.

Sir Frederick Lamb Lord Melbourne's brother
and heir presumptive, has been raised to the peer-
age by the title of Baron Beaulieu. He has been
for many years ambassador at Vienna. Lord Pon-
sonby, the ambassador at Constantinople, has also
been made an Irish Viscount. The opposition pa-
pers pretend to consider these elevations as a sort
of "putting his house in order" by Lord Melbourne,
in anticipation of leaving office.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had declined serving
on Lord Roden's Irish committee of inquiry—assig-
ning the same reason that was given by Lord
Normanby for his refusal.

The marriage of the Marquis of Douro and Lady
Elizabeth Hay, was solemnized on the 18th. The
wedding cake weighed more than 60 lbs, and was
superbly decorated with military trophies, the arms
of Wellington and Tweddale, &c.

The affair of Lady Flora Hastings continued a
subject of remark and discussion. Her brother,
the Marquis, had written and published a long and
very severe letter to Lord Melbourne, demanding
the immediate dismissal of his sister's slanderers—
said to be Ladies Portman and Tavistock and Sir
James Clark; and his mother the dowager March-
ioness had also written to the Queen, urging and
finally insisting on discovery and public disgrace of
her daughter's maligners. To the first letter Lord
Melbourne replied, by order of the Queen, declar-
ing her Majesty's anxious wish to do every thing
in her power to soothe the feelings of Lady Flora
and her family; but on the dismissal of Sir James
Clark being again peremptorily demanded, his lord-
ship replied that the demand was so unprecedented
and objectionable, that even his high respect for the
Marchioness and her family would permit him to

...that she should receive the Sacrament with herself on Easter Sunday. Lady Portman is a daughter of the Earl of Harwood—Lady Tavistock's sister-in-law to Lord John Russell.

FROM THE EAST.

The accounts from Central Asia are highly favorable. We give some extracts as will serve to show the movements in progress.

LONDON, April 16.—An Indian mail has arrived by way of Egypt, with accounts to the 22d of February from Bombay. As regards India they are of a favorable nature, our troops having obtained the command of the Indus by the surrender of Hyderabad and Durrani, which took place without any resistance. It is also stated that the Amers of Sindh have declared their adherence to the British government. The valuable steamer Scimitar was wrecked on the 13th of February, near the mouth of the Indus.

The Delhi Gazette of the 13th states, that the army of Sir John Popham had passed the Indus, and was encamped at Shikarpore, but the news of the pacific state of Sindh had not reached the army of the Indus on the 21st of January. The reports of battles between the Sindians and the Bombay troops are declared to be unfounded. Some apprehensions existed of a formidable attack on the troops under Sir John Keane at Hyderabad, and a detachment under Sir Willoughby Cotton had consequently been ordered up to his support.

Sir A. Burnes was with the advanced force, and Sir H. Lumsden at Roree. It was expected that the army at Shikarpore would be detained there for some time, and no active movements appear to be contemplated in any quarter. Lord Auckland was at Delhi on the 12th of Feb. Gen. Allard, a distinguished officer in the service at Rungt Singh, died at Peshawar on the 23d of Jan.

FRANCE.

The victory of the King over the coalition was evinced in the result of the election for President of the Chamber, which took place on the 16th of April. The candidate of the coalition was Odilon Barrot—the ministerial candidate was M. Roussin. The latter was elected by a majority of 30, greatly to the surprise and mortification of the Carlists and republicans, and the other odds and ends who had united in the hope of forcing the King to a virtual surrender of his authority. The upshot of the matter is, that a sufficient number of the Doctrinaires, late opponents of the King, and Count Mole, have gone over—satisfied, probably, that the rule of the late allies would be more mischievous than any thing the King would be likely to attempt.

It was presumed that after this triumph Marshal Soult would renew his endeavor to form a ministry—that he would be successful—and that the new cabinet would be almost identical with that of Count Mole. If Thiers should join it, it would have an overwhelming majority at its command—if he should keep aloof, its majority would be smaller, but still probably sufficient.

The French government is said to have offered its mediation between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt. The French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople are said to have agreed to an arrangement, in consequence of which an Anglo-French squadron will be formed of six ships of the line, four frigates and ten smaller vessels, to watch the Turkish fleet on its issuing from the Dardanelles. Sir H. Stophord is also to send five ships of the line to Alexandria, and Admiral Lalande is to station three at Tunis. By this means, it is hoped, both the Turkish and the Egyptian fleet will be prevented from wantonly provoking a collision.

The Court of Cassation has decided against the appeal of Marsaud from the sentence of the tribunal at Brest, by which he was condemned to death, with Raimond, for the murder on board the Alexandre. Raimond did not appeal.

Lord Brougham and Messrs. Hume and Leader were at Paris during the recess. The former had been ill. A public dinner was offered him and declined—a private letter says because it was expected that Monsieur Papineau would also be present.

PORTUGAL.

There was a ministerial interregnum in this kingdom also. The ministers resigned in a body, in consequence of being defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on a bill they had introduced for increasing the army; and up to the 6th of April all attempts to form a new cabinet had been unsuccessful.

The following letter has been furnished to the editors of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania.

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATE MARSAUD, AT BORDEAUX.

BORDEAUX, March 28, 1839.

"Captain Marsaud, who murdered the Captain and part of the crew, and took command of the French ship Alexandre, (which vessel was seized at Newport, R.I. some time since, and sent under the command of an officer from on board a French man-of-war to Bordeaux,) has been tried, found guilty, and executed at Bordeaux for the above crime. A young man, his second officer, has also been tried and found guilty, but on account of his age, has been recommended to mercy. The execution of Marsaud took place three hours after the passing of his sentence. Before his death he made a full confession of all his crimes. He said that 7 men were thrown overboard by his order, and that the mate of the ship imploringly begged of him only one half hour's time to write a letter to his wife and take a last farewell of his mother, and offered him (Marsaud) the sum of 30,000 francs for said half hour, but that he unmercifully denied it to him.

It is very much wondered at, in Bordeaux, why it was that the French authorities in the United States experienced so much difficulty from the American magistrates in having such a monster given up. It is also stated that four of the pirates crew who had a hand in the above mutiny and murders, are still in the United States, and that all the enterprises of the Commander of the French man-of-war Berge, could not induce the Americans to give them up.

SAM JONES.

It would appear from what follows, that Sam Jones has been doing a worse business than catching "a load of Chams." But, hading apart—if the narrative is true, there is something of the Rhoderick Dhu in it:

"That white garrison'd the glen,
With fifty Sam no-la men."

Georgia Journal.

From the Savannah Republican, May 1.

LATE FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

We are indebted to a gentleman arrived here yesterday in the steamboat Forester, for the St. Augustine Herald of the 25th, and the News of the 27th ult. We copy the following from the former paper:

Indian News.—Capt Kenyon, of the Schr. Elizabeth, 7 days from Key Biscayne, has politely furnished us with the following:

A day or two previous to his sailing from Fort Dallas, a party of about 20 soldiers were sent out under command of a sergeant, to cut steamboat wood. After the sentinels were posted and the men commenced their work, one of them to alarm his companions, gave a muffled Indian yell, at the top of his voice, when suddenly rose up in full view almost within gun-shot, a body of 50 Indians. The sergeant promptly formed his men, and commenced a pursuit joined by Lieut. Ruggles, who on learning the cause, left orders for the remainder of his company to follow. The Indians moved off leisurely, preserving their distance, running when the soldiers ran, and walked. Finding pursuit unavailing, the detachment returned.

It is supposed the Indians contemplated surrounding the working party by surprise, when the accidental whop of the soldier caused them to be discovered.

There is no later news from the high contracting parties Major Gen. Macomb and Sam Jones, but as their strong presumptive evidence that the Indians are generally out of ammunition, Sam will probably not exact too hard conditions.

"There by hangs a tail," as the monkey said when he placed his hand on his rump.

"Something rotten in Denmark," as the fellow said when he swallowed the egg.

"Don't rob yourself," as the farmer said to the lawyer, when he called him hard names.

"Terrible pressure in the money market," as the mouse said when the keg of spice rolled over him.

The Hon. R. G. Dimpole has delivered his credentials to the President of the United States as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas.—Balt. Am.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HARTY VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD H. JOHNSON.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The democrats of Fayette county will not forget, that a meeting will be held at the Court House, in Lexington, on the second Monday in June, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A long article was handed us by Mr. W. A. Verbyke, for publication in the Gazette, (as an advertisement,) animadverting on some publications of J. G. Trotter Esq., in the Western Globe. We promised to insert the article; but upon a mature examination, we deem it couched in such terms, that it would not have the effect intended by its author; and must beg to decline its insertion. The M. S. will be returned on application.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen, that the sale of "Longwood," the property of Jas. L. Hickman, Esq., will "come off" on Wednesday next, the 29th inst.

While "all the world" are in town at the races, we would advise them to visit Matthers' Cabinet Ware-Room, on Main street, and they will get a feast of the eyes that will doubly repay them for their trouble. If they are not satisfied with that, let them walk down to Dimick's, on Hunt's Row, and they can get a "sight" on just the same terms.

We are authorized to announce William Duncan, of Jessamine county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Garrard, Mercer, Anderson and Jessamine. Mr Duncan is a plain, honest, intelligent, and talented farmer.

At a meeting of the Stockholders in the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road company, on Monday last, in this city, the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Jacob Ashton,
Wm. M. Brand,
Chas. S. Morehead,*
James Guthrie,
Levi Tyler.

*Mr Morehead was elected in place of Wm. A. Cocke, who declined a re-election. The others are old members.

BUST OF GEN. JACKSON.—Mr Hart, the Sculptor, who was engaged to repair to the Hermitage, to take the bust of Gen. Jackson, has returned to Lexington, having performed the duty assigned to him by the Committee. He has succeeded admirably in modelling a perfect likeness of the veteran hero, and supplied the subscribers with copies. Having the mould, Mr Hart can still furnish a few additional busts, at the low price of \$25. Any gentleman wishing a copy, can be supplied by leaving his name at this office, or with Dr. C. W. Cloud, where a likeness can be seen.

The following certificates, from gentlemen of eminence, who are intimately acquainted with Gen. Jackson, will bear testimony to the correctness of the artist:

"We, the undersigned, who have been long and intimately acquainted with Gen. Andrew Jackson, take pleasure in saying that we have examined the Bust executed by Mr J. T. Hart, and find it to be a true and correct likeness. Indeed, we might safely assert that it is a perfect fac simile of his features—every line true to nature, and the contour of the countenance perfect in size, form and expression.

WM. CARROLL,
FELIX ROBERTSON,
R. ARMSTRONG,
JNO. C. McLEMORE.

Nashville, 1st, January, 1839."

It has been generally known, that, during the suspension, Mr. John Norton of this city made a demand upon the Northern Bank for six thousand dollars, which he had there in deposit. That the bank having refused to pay over the deposit in gold and silver, Mr. Norton handed the check to a Notary public, who was the teller in the Bank, and had it protested. That he instituted suit in the Fayette Circuit Court, and obtained a judgment against the bank for the amount of his demand, with interest, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, as provided in the charter. From this judgment the bank appealed.

The delay in deciding this case by the appellate court, has been a subject of general conversation, for months past.

We are at length enabled to give the opinion of the Court of Appeals, as delivered in the 8th May inst., with an account of the preliminary proceedings; which we do, without comment at this time.

COURT OF APPEALS, State of Kentucky, 11th April, 1838.

"The Northern Bank of Ky, appellant,"
John Norton, Appellee.

Upon an appeal from a judgment of the Fayette Circuit Court.

On motion of the Appellee, it is ordered that the appellants show cause, on the 20th day of the term, why the appeal shall not be dismissed, because they have failed to file a transcript of the record, within the time prescribed by law."

"20th April, 1838. The appellants filed a transcript of the record, and the rule against them is discharged."

"Dec. 15, 1838. This cause came on, and was argued in part, and laid over for further argument."
"Dec. 17, 1838. This day came again the parties, by their attorneys, and it was argued in full; but the court not being sufficiently advised, took time."

"Dec. 24, 1838. It is ordered that this cause be argued at the next term."

"April 9, 1839. This cause came on and was re-heard, but the court not being sufficiently advised, took time."

"May 8, 1839. The Court being sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises, delivered the following opinion, viz:

"The liability of the bank, under the 5th section of its charter, to pay damages at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on the amount of money previously deposited therein, depends expressly, and essentially upon the fact, that payment of the amount, in gold or silver, is demanded and refused at the bank, 'in the usual banking hours.' On general principles of law, their liability to an action for the recovery of the deposit itself, depends upon a demand and refusal within the same hours. And with regard to the damages, at least, there could be no recovery by the depositor, unless this fact were established.

"The Court, therefore, erred, in instructing the jury to find for the plaintiff, the amount of the deposit and the 12 per cent. damages thereon, if they should believe certain facts, of which, the fact of a demand and refusal in the usual banking hours, was not one. And as the evidence was not only not conclusive, but was not even admitted, to rest merely on inference, which might or might not have been drawn by the jury, the records do not contain a sufficient foundation for the judgment.

"For the essential fact to which we have adverted, having been withdrawn from the jury, is not proved by their verdict, and the court cannot assume it, in support of the judgment.

"Upon mature and earnest consideration of the other questions presented by the assignment of errors, and the arguments of counsel—we are of opinion, that there is no other substantial error in the record to the prejudice of the appellants, unless it be as to the accruing damages included in the judgment; as to the propriety of which, in the form of action, the court is not entirely satisfied, and do not deem it necessary, in the present state of the case, to express an opinion.

"Wherefore, for the single error in the instruction before noticed, the judgment is erroneous.

"It is, therefore, considered by the court, that the judgment of the circuit court be reversed; and the cause remanded for a new trial, in conformity with this opinion, without the payment of costs, which is ordered to be certified to said court."

The Spring Races, over the Lexington Association Course, commenced on Tuesday last. Result of the

FIRST DAY, Tuesday, May 21.
BRENNAN'S STAKES.—A silver Pitcher of the value of \$100, \$100 entrance, for three year olds, mile heats. Nineteen named, seven started, as follows:

W. S. Buford's b f Minstrel, by Medcoe, 2 1 1
dam by Alexander,
E. Warfield's c Gazan, 3 yrs old, by
Sir Leslie, dam Directress, crim-
son and yellow. 1 2 2
Spear & Lelley's c Marechal
by Medcoe, dam Multifloral; dress buff,
T. Jansvargen's c c Darnley, by
John J. Allen's b c Robert Bruce,
by Clinton, dam by Archy, red
and blue. 5 5 4
R. Downing's (J. L. Downing's c f
by Singleton dam Isabella by Hep-
heston; lilac. 3 4 dis.
J. McIntosh's c Emigrant, by Ca-
det, dam by Contract, distanced.
Time: 1st heat 1m 51 3/4; 2d 1m 52 3/4; 3d 1m 51 1/2.

The first race yesterday, was won by R. Mosely's c h 4 years old, by Frank, dam by Hamiltonian, at two heats.

The afternoon race, was won by Joseph Clinton's r f Roanna, 3 years old, by Archy of Transport, dam by Potomac.
Time: not reported to us.

THE NORTH AMERICAN ARITHMETIC.—EMERSON'S FIRST PART.—A small book having the above title, has been sent to us, through the post office, postage paid! We profess not to be a competent judge of the work, until we shall have an opportunity of testing its utility, by placing it in the hands of a child of the proper age, which we shall do; yet from the great variety of cuts introduced, and the probable interest that a child would take in them, would seem to point to it as a valuable First book in Arithmetic."

It is advertised for sale in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Augusta, (Geo.) New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, but not in Lexington; although it will probably soon be in our book stores.

From the Washington Globe.

SPECIAL MISSION TO ENGLAND.

The President has determined not to send a special Minister to England at present, and we are permitted to publish the following extracts from the correspondence between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Stevenson, as explanatory of the views of the two Governments upon the subject.

EXTRACT.

MR. STEVENSON TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Lord Palmerston has probably already been apprized that, among the proceedings of the Congress of the U. States at the close of its late session, provision was made for a special mission to Great Britain, in relation to the subject of this controversy, should it, in the opinion of the President, be deemed advisable to appoint one. In virtue of this provision, the undersigned has now the honor of acquainting his Lordship that the President of the United States (desirous of conforming to the indicated wishes of Congress,) has directed him to announce to her Majesty's Government his willingness to institute such a mission, and change the place of negotiation, which has heretofore been agreed on, from Washington to London; provided it should be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to do so, and would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy.

In submitting this proposition of the President, which he has no honor of doing, the undersigned flatters himself that Lord Palmerston will not fail to appreciate the motives which have influenced the President in making it, and sees in it, not only an additional proof of his desire to terminate amicably this protracted and painful controversy, but the earnest solicitude which he feels to place the relations of the two countries beyond the reach of those casualties by which, in the present state of things, they are so liable to be injured.

To this proposition, the undersigned has been directed respectfully to urge the early consideration of her Majesty's Government.

The importance and urgency of bringing to a speedy close the pending negotiation, and the existing embarrassments in which the two countries are now placed, will, the undersigned persuades himself, sufficiently explain the earnestness with which he has pressed the subject upon the consideration of Lord Palmerston; and, in closing this note, he can but indulge the confident hope that the final determination of her Majesty's Government will not only correspond with the just expectations which are entertained by his own Government, but that it will be the means of leading to such an adjustment of the whole controversy as may be compatible with the just rights and honor of the two countries, and the peaceful and friendly relations, upon the preservation of which so essentially depend the prosperity and happiness of both.

(Signed) A. STEVENSON.

23 PORTLAND PLACE, March 30, 1839.

(EXTRACT.)

LORD PALMERSTON TO MR. STEVENSON.

Her Majesty's Government consider the communication which Mr. Stevenson has been instructed to make to the undersigned upon the subject of the proposed mission of a special envoy to England as a fresh proof

of the friendly disposition of the President, and of the frankness which it is hoped will always characterize the intercourse between the two Governments; and her Majesty's Government listen to reply to that communication in the same spirit and with the same frankness. The President is desirous of knowing whether such a mission would be agreeable to her Majesty's Government, and whether it would, in their opinion, be the means of hastening or facilitating the final adjustment of the controversy. That it would always be agreeable to her Majesty's Government to receive any person enjoying the confidence of the President, and sent hither to treat of matters affecting the interests of both countries, the undersigned is persuaded that the Government of the United States cannot possibly doubt; but her Majesty's Government do not see that in the present state of the negotiation such a mission could be likely to hasten or to facilitate the adjustment of the controversy. It was the wish of the British Government in 1831, when the award of the King of the Netherlands was given, that any further negotiation which might be necessary upon this subject, should be carried on in London. But the Government of the United States expressed a strong desire that the seat of negotiation should be in Washington, and the British Government acquiesced in that arrangement.

Now the question at present to be considered is whether any advantages would arise from transferring the negotiation to London.

Undoubtedly if the state of the negotiation were such that the two Governments were at liberty to arrive at a final and immediate settlement of the controversy, by a conventional division of the territory in dispute, her Majesty's Government would be of opinion that advantage might arise from the mission proposed to be sent to this country by the Government of the United States. But Maine having refused to agree to a conventional line and another reference to arbitration being in the present state of the matter out of the question; the only course left open for the two Governments, with a view to arrive at a solution of the controversy, is to cause a fresh survey of the territory to be made, and for the purpose of endeavoring to trace the ground itself the line of the treaty of 1763, and the undersigned is sending to Mr. Fox, for the consideration of the President, a draft of a convention for the purpose of regulating the proceedings of the commissioners to be appointed by the two Governments for this end, and her Majesty's Government hope that the report of these commissioners will either settle the question at issue, or furnish to the Government such information as may lead directly to a settlement of the controversy. The present state of the matter, it appears to her Majesty's Government that a special envoy now sent from America, would not, upon his arrival in this country, find any thing to discuss or to settle in connexion with this question, the discussion or settlement of which could be of importance commensurate with the expectations which such a mission would naturally excite on both sides of the Atlantic; and that if, in consequence thereof, the envoy so sent were to return to the United States, before the two Governments had finally settled the whole question, a mission, which might thereby be sent, which, however unfounded it would be, might, nevertheless produce bad effects in both countries.

Her Majesty's Government having thus stated, without reserve, their impression upon this matter, leave the decision of it to the President; and the undersigned has only further to assure Mr. Stevenson that her Majesty's Government are very sensible to the spirit of friendly confidence which has dictated Mr. Stevenson's communication. (Signed) PALMERSTON.

Foreign Office, April 3, 1839.

From the Observer and Reporter.

To the Editor of the Observer and Reporter:

Sir:—As gross misrepresentations are going the rounds of the public press, and are also made by stump orators, I frequent that you and all Editors friendly to the cause of truth, will republish the charter that passed the Senate, at the last session of the Legislature, granting Banking privileges to the South Western Rail Road Bank in this State. From it your readers will see, that instead of a charter dictated to Kentucky by S. Carolina for a Bank, to pay no bonus to the State, and irresponsible thereto, it was only a power conferred on a company to establish a Branch in the State, at all times subject to the control of the Legislature, and that, instead of its paying no bonus for Banking privileges, by the 24th section of the act, it was to pay the tax that our Banks paid, not exceeding a tax of 50 cents on the hundred dollars; and a right to impose any higher or greater tax was reserved to the State—a right not reserved on other State institutions. That by the 31st section, the Legislature reserves the right to examine the Branch, and that on the oaths of its officers.

In fine, the reader will see, from an impartial reading of the bill that the Branch was wholly under the control of the State of Kentucky, and that, instead of its paying less, it would in fact pay more. The State Banks pay a bonus of 50 cents on the hundred dollars; but as the State owns one third of the Stock, she receives a bonus of only two thirds of a half per cent on the \$100 from the Stockholders for the privilege of Banking; whereas the State of Kentucky not being a subscriber to the South Western Rail Road Bank, she would receive from its stockholders the entire tax of fifty cents on the shares thus receiving from the Branch located here a clear revenue of five thousand dollars annually, on the million of capital employed. Whereas the State receives from the other Banks chartered but two thirds of that on the million of capital employed in the Northern Bank and Bank of Kentucky. So that when this charter is read and understood, it will be for the people to decide whether a Bank, the incorporation of which would reduce the rate of exchange between the South and West to one cent per cent from the existing prices heretofore extorted from our traders, and replenish our Treasury at the rate of \$5000 annually, has not been and is not grossly misrepresented.

R. WICKLIFFE.

May 20, 1839.

"If we cannot alter things,

Why then we'll change their names, sir."

In days of yore, when drinking flip was a fashionable mode of dissipation, a worthy old gentleman came near losing his life by its excessive use.—While danger thus stared him in the face, he made a solemn vow that if he recovered he never would taste another drop of flip. Health returned, and with it his former appetite. Selfish could not long maintain the supremacy. "Cuff," said he one day to a favoured and favourite slave, "bring me a mug of beer." "Yes, massa," "Now drop in some sugar." "Yes, massa," "Cuff, set it down on the hearth and stick the hot end of the audiron in it." "Cuff paused a little. "Massa, me thought you swear you drink no more flip." "This is not flip, Cuff; you may call it warm sweetened beer, with a little rum in it." "Yes, massa, me berry tickled to—but—" "But what, you black rascal?" "Me berry much afraid de debil set it down flip."—Barre Gaz.

NEW GOODS.

FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY,
AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

No. 13, West Main street.

WE are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES OF GOODS, selected with great care, by one of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Markets, comprising British, French, India and American DRY GOODS, IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE. Which, for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, have been selected for RETAILING EXCLUSIVELY, and we flatter ourselves we have it now in our power to show them more Goods and better style, than we have for the last two years. We will continue to receive

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK,

Selected by one of our young men, remaining in the Eastern cities, which will enable us to offer equal inducements with any house importing to our market.—Soliciting an early call, we assure them no pains will be spared to accommodate.

Our stock of CARPETS, MATTING and WALL PAPER is unusually large, and Patterns entirely new. N. B. We will receive COMMON COARSE WOOL in exchange for Goods, or on accounts. H. C. & Co. Lexington, March 7, 1839—10—2m.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
George Hill, of Connecticut, to be Consul of the U. S. for the Port of Beiroon, in Turkey in Asia.
Amos Plumer, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the place of Seth Salisbury, removed.—B.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. W. Holman, Mr. Joux Coow, to Mrs. Margaret Pritchard, both of Jessamine county, Kentucky.

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, and for sale, by CAVINS & BRAD-FORD, No. 1 Hunt's Row, and assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. consisting in part of French, English, and American prints, Painted Muslin, Chilly Muslin, Delanes, French and Russia Linens, &c. &c. ALSO—a few thousand Spanish Cigars, all of which, will be sold low at public or private sale.

CAVINS & BRADFORD.

Lexington, May 23, 1839.



Cincinnati Jockey Club Races.

THE SPRING MEETING, will commence Tuesday 11th June, (instead of the 3d or 4th week in May.)

FIRST DAY.—Ohio Breeders' Plate, value \$200, for three year olds, bred in the state of Ohio; mile heats.
Second Race, same day.—Proprietors' purse \$100, free for any thing; mile heats.

SECOND DAY.—Wednesday.—Cincinnati Plate, splendid Tea Service, value \$500; the amount of entrance governed by the number of subscribers.

Second Race, same day.—A Post Stake, for three year olds; \$100 each.

THIRD DAY.—Thursday.—Jockey Club Purse, \$500; three mile heats.

FOURTH DAY.—Friday.—Proprietors' purse, \$250, mile heats; best three in five.

FIFTH DAY.—Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four mile heats.

Owing to the Sweepstakes (as proposed in the first advertisement), not being filled, the purses are differently arranged.

This beautiful Course will be in good order. The Stables are excellent. The Brighton House, contiguous to the track, affords every accommodation that gentlemen can desire, under the superintendence of Mr. H. Gates, a gentleman filling the station with muchability.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Having been appointed by the Jockey Club, Collector of this Spring's subscription from the members, I will guarantee the payment of the purses advertised.

GEO. CREAN,

Marshal.

21-2w

WILLIAM HUEY,
DAVID FENWICK.
May 23, 1839.—21-3t

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public generally, that they have formed an association for the purpose of carrying on the
TAILORING BUSINESS,
No. 26, Main street, adjoining Smith & Elder's Saddler Shop, and opposite Dr. Drake & Brothers' Wholesale Grocery.

From their experience, in and by strict attention to their business, they can confidently assure the public, that any work entrusted to them will be CUT AND MADE UP in the best, neatest and most fashionable manner, at one of the firm will superintend, in person, the making of the garments, and that the work will be taken in cutting garments for ladies to make up.

They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Class 44, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Norfolk, Class 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. June 1, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

MOMMOTH SCHEME.			
1	"	\$35,295	60 " 150
1	"	10,000	63 " 130
1	"	5,000	63 " 100
1	"	4,000	63 " 80
1	"	3,500	63 " 60
1	"	3,292	126 " 50
1	"	3,000	126 " 40
40	"	2,000	3,717 " 20
50	"	200	23,436 " 10

Tickets \$10, Shares in proportion. 75 number Lottery, 12 Drawn Balls.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand

CHURCH CASE.

OPINION OF THE COURT.—Gibson, chief justice, delivered the opinion of the court, on Wednesday morning, May 8th, as follows:

To extricate the question from the multifarious mass of irrelevant matter in which it is enclosed, we must in the first place ascertain the specific character of the General Assembly, and the relation it bears to the corporation which is the immediate subject of our cognizance. This Assembly has been called a *quasi* corporation; of which it has not a feature. A *quasi* corporation has capacity to sue and be sued as an artificial person; which the Assembly has not.—It is also established by law; which the Assembly is not. Neither is the Assembly a particular order or rank in the corporation, though the latter was created for its convenience; such for instance, as the shareholders of a bank or joint stock company, who are an integral part of the body. It is a segregated association, which though it is the reproductive organ of corporate succession, is not itself a member of the body; and in that respect it is unanimous. Having no corporate quality in itself, it is not a subject of our corrective jurisdiction, or of our scrutiny, farther than to ascertain how far its organic structure may bear on the question of its personal identity or individuality. By the charter of the corporation, of which it is the handmaid and nurse, it has a limited capacity to create vacancies in it, and an unlimited power over the form and manner of choice in filling them. It would be sufficient for the civil tribunals, therefore, that the assembled commissioners had constituted an actual body; and that it had made its appointment in its own way, without regard to its fairness in respect to its members; with this limitation, however, that it had the assent of the constitutional majority, of which the official act of authentication would be at least, *prima facie* evidence. It would be immaterial to the legitimacy of the choice, that the majority had expelled the minority, provided a majority of the whole body concurred in the choice.—This may be safely predicted of an undivided Assembly, and it would be an unerring test in the case of a division, could a quorum not be constituted of less than such a majority, but unfortunately, a quorum of the General Assembly may be constituted of a very small minority, so that two, or even more, distinct parts may have all the external organs of legitimate existence. Hence, where, as in this instance, the members have formed themselves into separate bodies, numerically sufficient for corporate capacity and organization, it becomes necessary to ascertain how far either of them was formed in obedience to the conventional law of the association, which for the purpose only, is to be treated as a rule of civil obligation.

The division which, for purpose of designation, it is convenient to call the Old School party, was certainly organized in obedience to the established order; and to legitimate the separate organization of its rival. In contravention, as it certainly was, of every thing like precedent, would require the presentation of a very urgent emergency. At the stated time and place for the opening of the session, the parties assembled, without any ostensible division; and, when the organization of the whole had proceeded to a certain point, by the instrumentality of the moderator of the preceding session, who for that purpose, was the constitutional organ, a provisional moderator was suddenly chosen by a minority of those who could be entitled to vote, including the excommunicated commissioners. The question on the motion to elect, was put, not by the Chair, but by the mover himself, after which the succeeding party elected a permanent moderator, and immediately withdrew, leaving the other party to finish its process of organization, by the choice of its moderator for the session.

In justification of this apparent irregularity, it is urged that the constitutional moderator had refused an appeal to the commissioners in attendance, from his decision, which had excluded from the roll, the names of several commissioners who had been unconstitutionally severed, as it was alleged, from the Presbyterian connection by a vote of the preceding session. It is conceded by the argument, that if the synods with the dependent presbyteries by which those commissioners were sent, had been constitutionally dissolved, the motion was one which the moderator was not bound to put, or the commissioners to notice; and that what ever implication of assent to the decision which ensued, might otherwise be deduced from the silence of those who refused to speak out, about which it will be necessary to say something in the sequel, there was no room for any such implication in the particular instance. It would follow also, that there was no pretence for the deposition of the moderator, if indeed such a thing could be legitimated by any circumstance, of refusing an appeal from his exclusion of those who had not color of title, and consequently, that what else might be reform, would be revolution. And this leads to an inquiry into the constitutionality of the act of excommunication.

The sentence of excommunication, as it has been called, was nothing else than an ordinance of dissolution. It bore that the synods in question, having been formed and attached to the body of the Presbyterian church, under, and in execution of the plan of union, "be, and are hereby declared to be, out of the ecclesiastical connexion of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America; and that they are not in form or in fact an integral portion of said church." Now it will not be said that if the dissolved synods had no other basis than the plan of union, they did not necessarily fall along with it, and it is not pretended that the Assembly was incompetent to repeal the union prospectively, but it is contended that the repeal could not impair rights of membership which had grown up under it.

On the other hand, it is contended that the plan of union was unconstitutional and void from the beginning, because it was not submitted to the presbyteries for their sanction; and that no right of membership could spring from it. But viewed, not as a constitutional regulation which implies permanency of duration, but as a temporary expedient, it acquired the force of a law without the ratification of those bodies. It was evidently not intended to be permanent, and it consequently was constitutionally enacted and constitutionally repealed by an ordinary act of legislation; and those synods which had their root in it could not be expected to survive it. There never was a design to attempt amalgamation of ecclesiastical principles which are as immiscible as water and oil; much less to affect a comixture of them only at particular geographical points. Such an attempt would have compromised a principle at the very root of presbyterian government which requires that the officers of the church be set apart by special ordination for the work. Now the character of the plan is palpable, not only in its title and provisions, but in the minute of its introduction into the Assembly.

We find in the proceedings of 1801, page 253, that a committee was raised "to consider and digest a plan of government for the churches in the new settlements agreeably to the proposals of the General Association of Connecticut;" and that the plan adopted in conformity to its report, is called "a Plan of Union for the new settlements." The avowed object of it was to prevent alienation—in other words, the affiliation of Presbyterians in other churches, by enlisting those who were yet too few and too poor for the maintenance of a minister, temporarily to call to their assistance the members of a sect who differed from them in principles, not of faith, but of ecclesiastical government. To that end, Presbyterian ministers were suffered to preach to Congregational churches, while Presbyterian churches were suffered to settle Congregational ministers; and mixed congregations were allowed to settle a Presbyterian or a Congregational minister at their election, but under a plan of government and discipline adapted to the circumstances.—Surely this was not intended to outlast the inability of the respective sects to provide separately for themselves, or to perpetuate the innovations on Presbyterian government which it was to produce. It was obviously a missionary arrangement from the first; and they who built up Presbyterian and Synods on the basis of it, had no reason to expect that their structures would survive it, or that Congregationalists might, by force of it gain a foothold in the Presbyterian Church, despite of Presbyterian discipline. They embraced it with all its desirable properties plainly put before them; and the power which constituted it, might fairly repeal it and dissolved the bodies that had grown out of it, whenever the good of the Church should seem to require it.

Could the Synods, however, be dissolved by a legislative act? I know not how they could have been legitimately dissolved by any other. The Assembly is a homogeneous body, uniting in itself, without separation of parts—the legislative, executive and judicial functions of the government; and its acts are referable to the one or the other of them, according to the capacity in which it sits when they were performed. Now had the excommunicated Synods had been cut off by a judicial sentence without hearing or notice, the act would have been contrary to the cardinal principles of natural justice, and consequently void. But though it was at first resolved to proceed judicially, the measure was abandoned; probably because it came to be perceived that the Synods had committed no offence.

A glance at the plan of union is enough to convince us that the disorder had come in with the sanction of the Assembly itself. The first article directed missionaries (the word is significant,) to the new settlements to promote a good understanding between the kindred to sects. The second and third permitted a Presbyterian congregation to settle a Congregational minister, of a Presbyterian minister to be settled by a Congregational church; but these provided for no recognition of the people in charge, as a part of the Presbyterian body—at least they gave them no representation in its government. But the fourth followed a mixed congregation to settle a minister of either denomination; and it committed the government of it to a standing committee, but with a right to appeal to the body of male communicants if the appellant were a Congregationalist, or to the Presbytery if he were a Presbyterian. Now it is evident the Assembly designed that every such congregation should belong to a Presbytery as an integral part of it; for if its minister were a Congregationalist, in no way connected with the Presbyterian church, it would be impossible to refer the appellate jurisdiction to any Presbytery in particular. This alone would show that it was designed to place such a congregation in ecclesiastical connexion with the Presbytery of the district; but it is not all. It was expressly provided in conclusion, that if the "said standing committee of any church, shall depose one of themselves to attend the Presbytery, he may have the same right to sit and act in the Presbytery as a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church." For what purpose if the congregation were not in Presbyterian fellowship?

It is said that this *representation* was predicated of the appeal previously mentioned; and that the exercise of it was to be restrained to the trial of it. The words, however, were predicated without restriction; and an implied limitation of their meaning, would impute to the Assembly the injustice of allowing a party to sit in his own cause, by introducing into the composition of the appellate court, a part of the subordinate one. That such an implication would be inconsistent with the temper displayed by the Assembly on other occasions is proved by the order which it took as early as 1791, in the case of an appeal from the sentence of the Synod of Philadelphia, whose members it prevented from voting on the question, (Assembly's Digest, p. 392, as well as by its general provision that members of a judicatory may not vote in the superior judicatory on a question of approving or disapproving their records, (id, page 333.)

The principle has since become a rule of the constitution, as appears by the Book of Discipline, chap. VII, sec. 3, paragraph 12. As the representatives of those anomalous congregations, therefore, could not sit in judgment on their own controversies, it is pretty clear that it was intended they should be represented generally, else they would not be represented at all in the councils of the church, by those who might not be Presbyterians; and that to effect it, the principle of Presbyterian ordination was to be relaxed, as regards both the ministry and eldership; and it is equally clear, that had the Synods been cited to answer for the consequent relaxation as an offence, they might have triumphantly appeared at the bar of the Assembly with the plan of union in their hand. That body, however, resorted to the only constitutional remedy in its power; it fell back, so to speak, on its legislative jurisdiction, in the exercise of which, the Synods were competently represented and heard by their commissioners.

Now the apparent injustice of the measure arises from the contemplation of it as a judicial sentence pronounced against the parties who were cited and heard, which it evidently was not. Even as a legislative act it may have been a hard one, though certainly constitutional and strictly just. It was impossible to eradicate the disorder by any thing less than a dissolution of those bodies with whose existence its roots were so intertwined as to be inseparable from it, leaving their elements to form new and less heterogeneous combinations. Though deprived of Presbyterian organization, the Presbyterian parts were not excluded from the church, provision being made for them, by allowing them to attach themselves to the nearest Presbytery.

It is said there is not sufficient evidence to establish the fact that the excommunicated synods had actually been constituted on the Plan of Union, in order to have given the Assembly even legislative jurisdiction. The testimony of the Rev. Mr. Spier, however, shows that in some of the three which were within the State of New York, congregations were sometimes constituted without the aid of the Synod of the Western Reserve, which charged with the Synod of that head, instead of denying the fact, promptly pointed to the Plan of Union for its justification. But what matters it whether the fact were actually what the Assembly supposed it to be? If that body proceeded in good faith, the validity of its enactments cannot depend upon the justness of its conclusions. We have, as already remarked, its authority to recognize its jurisdiction over the matter, and the principle judge who tried the cause. Upon an objection made to the inquiry into the composition of the Presbytery of Medina, it was ruled that "with the reasons for the proceedings of 1817, the act of excommunication we have nothing to do. We are to determine only what was done; the reasons of those who did it are immaterial." If the complaints of those who were within the jurisdiction of the Assembly, this is a decision not of judicial jurisdiction, but of legislative jurisdiction. This was predicated of judicial jurisdiction, and the principle is necessarily as applicable to jurisdiction for purposes of legislation. I cite the passage, however, to show that after a successful resistance to the

introduction of evidence of the fact, it lies not with the

relators to allege the want of it. If then the Synods in question were constitutionally dissolved, the Presbyteries of which they had been composed, were, at least for purposes of representation, dissolved also; and they, by Presbyteries, can be in connection with the General Assembly, unless it be at the same time subordinate to a synod also in connection with it, because an appeal from its judgment can reach the tribunal of the last resort only through that channel. It is immaterial that the Presbyteries are the electors; a Synod is a part of the machinery which is indispensable to the existence of every branch of the Church. It appears, therefore, that the commissioners from the excommunicated Synods, were not entitled to seats in the Assembly, and that their names were properly excluded from the roll.

The inquiry might be rested here; for if there were no color of right in them, there was no color of right in the adversary proceedings which were founded on their exclusion. But even if their title were clear, the refusal of an appeal from the decision of the moderator, would be no ground for the degradation of the officer at the call of his house; nor could it impose on the majority an obligation to vote on a question put unofficially, and out of the usual course. To all questions put by the established organ, it is the duty of every member to respond, or be counted with the greater number, because he is supposed to have assented beforehand to the result of the process pre-established to ascertain the general will; but the rule of implied assent is certainly inapplicable to a measure which when justifiable even by extreme necessity, is essentially revolutionary, and based on no pre-established process of ascertainment whatever.

To apply it to an extreme case of inorganic action, as was done here, might work the degradation of any presiding officer in our legislative halls, by the motion and actual vote of a single member, sustained by the constructive votes of all the rest; and though such an enterprise may never be attempted, it shows the danger of resorting to a conventional rule, when the body is to be resolved into its original elements, and its rules and conventions to be suspended by the very means which they sanction, the choice of a moderator to supplant the officer of the chair, even if he were removable at the pleasure of the commissioners, would seem to have been unconstitutional.

But he was not removable by them, because he had not derived his office from them; nor was he answerable to them for the use of his power. He was not their moderator. He was the mechanical instrument of their organization, and all that he accomplished, they were subject to his rule—not he to theirs. They were chosen by the authority of his mandate, and with the power of self-organization, only in the event of his absence at the opening of the session. Corporally present, but refusing to perform his function, he might be deemed constructively absent, for constitutional purposes, inasmuch that the commissioners might proceed to the choice of a substitute without him; but not if he had entered on the performance of his task; and the reason is, that the decision on such questions as were prematurely pressed here, is proper for the decision of the body when prepared for organic action, which cannot be before it is fully constituted and under the presidency of its own moderator, the moderator of the preceding session being *functus officio*.

There can be no occasion for its action sooner; for, though the commissioners are necessarily called upon to vote by their moderator, their action is not organic, but mechanical, and all that they accomplish, they are subject to his rule—not he to theirs. They were chosen by the authority of his mandate, and with the power of self-organization, only in the event of his absence at the opening of the session. Corporally present, but refusing to perform his function, he might be deemed constructively absent, for constitutional purposes, inasmuch that the commissioners might proceed to the choice of a substitute without him; but not if he had entered on the performance of his task; and the reason is, that the decision on such questions as were prematurely pressed here, is proper for the decision of the body when prepared for organic action, which cannot be before it is fully constituted and under the presidency of its own moderator, the moderator of the preceding session being *functus officio*.

Many instances may doubtless be found among the minutes, of motions entertained previously; for our public bodies, whether legislative or judicial, secular or ecclesiastical, are too prone to forget the golden precept—"Let all things be done decently and in order." But these are merely instances of irregularity which have passed, *sub silentio*, and which cannot change a rule of positive enactment. It seems then that an appeal from the decision of the Synod of Medina, and a resolution to the ultimate use of it, has constituted the most prejudicial of its utility. The enclosed money you will pay to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient. Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

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A. LOGAN, P. M.

From the Postmaster of Claremont, N. H.

The above powerful and invaluable medicine is doing wonders in this section of the country, as well as in others. Applications for it have been made in various places in this vicinity. A young lady in this town has been restored from a consumption and confirmed in health by the use of it—No mistake. She had been visited by various physicians, but all to no purpose. A phial of this medicine produced the long desired effect. A few more bottles of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon.

J. NYE, Sole Agent for Claremont.

Claremont, April 27, 1838.

From Timothy George, Esq., Orrington, Me.

My wife has been considered of a consumptive habit for two years, attended with a severe cough, but has always generally attended to her domestic concerns until the forepart of last winter, when she had a sudden and severe attack of pain in her side, and distressed for breath. I immediately called upon one of our best Physicians, who attended carefully upon her, and I was satisfied with his treatment of her case, until her distress was partially allayed, there was no longer of her recovery, and that her LEFT LUNG WAS PARTIALLY CONSUMED, and seemed to despair of her recovery, as well as myself, we calculated she could not continue but a short time, he let her nothing but sleeping powder to command her rest, when provisionally I fell in with these Sanative Drops, and though she was altogether faithless the first drop she took gave her some relief, she continued taking them steadily according to the directions, her appetite was soon restored to a child's appetite, and has continued gradually to recover so that I do not know but

her health is now as good as it has been since we married, say ten years.

N. B. She took about one and one-half bottles when she called herself WELL. TIMOTHY GEORGE.

Orrington, Maine, April 30, 1838.

Great Excitement in Boston!!

REMEMBRANCE AMONG THE MEDICAL FACULTY!!—We learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewett, the celebrated oculist, 227 Washington street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goddard's Matchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of disinterested benevolence, and this noble generosity of Dr. H. and W. bespeaks their genuine philanthropy.

We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative has created such a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of Hippocrates.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow-citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cases we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumer Aches"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. H.'s usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!! Another: A gentleman, aged 45, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a "Consumptive Course," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual.

We think the open and candid course pursued by Dr. Watson and Hewett richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the whole phalanx of the Medical Faculty pointing upon them.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a Consumptive and Rheumatic complaint for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, and that he is now without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover. Yours, in haste,

R. TINSSEL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y.

March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the Lumbago derived from a cart wheel, has constituted the most prejudicial of its utility. The enclosed money you will pay to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient. Respectfully, &c.

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We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative has created such a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of Hippocrates.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow-citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cases we learn, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "Lumer Aches"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. H.'s usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!! Another: A gentleman, aged 45, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a "Consumptive Course," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual.

We think the open and candid course pursued by Dr. Watson and Hewett richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the whole phalanx of the Medical Faculty pointing upon them.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

Amherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a Consumptive and Rheumatic complaint for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, and that he is now without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover. Yours, in haste,

R. TINSSEL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y.

March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the Lumbago derived from a cart wheel, has constituted the most prejudicial of its utility. The enclosed money you will pay to my account, and I wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient. Respectfully, &c.

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial; and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate of the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer. Yours truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very highly esteemed in this quarter, and is getting into general use. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at whatever expense it can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send by the mail, as it will come by weight at \$1 per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from date. Yours, &c.

ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his customers, and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the

WOOL CARDING & SPINNING.

At his old stand, upper end of Main Street, and he is now in complete operation. Wool from adjoining counties is received immediately.

He still continues to COLOR and WEAVE CARPETS.

CARPETS and JEANS kept constantly on hand for sale, or exchanged for Wool or Wood.

ISAAC SPRAGUE.
Lexington, May 2, 1839.

SAMUEL OLDHAM, Barber and Hair Dresser,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the past 12 or 15 years, and is happy to inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues his business in all its branches, at the old established and well known stand, a few doors below Brennan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Intelligence Office, where he gives his undivided personal attention to the wants of his customers. The public are assured that no pains or expense will be spared to contribute to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, and from his long experience in business, and his determination to please, he hopes to be able to continue to give general satisfaction, and solicits a reasonable share of public patronage. He begs leave to inform the public that his

FANCY STORE,

Immediately in front of his dressing rooms, is constantly supplied with every article usually kept in similar establishments. Among a large assortment just received, may be found the following articles:

English, German and French Colognes, Lavender and Rose waters, &c. &c.

Supr. Beeswax and Macassar Oil; Antique do.

Ladies Braides of every shade and description, Ringlets and Puff Curls.

A large lot of Curling tongs, Gent. Wigs, Toupees, etc.

A large lot of superior Razors and Razor Straps, Backgammon Draft, and Chess Boards; Dominoes, etc.

Hair, Cloth, and Shaving brushes, of best quality, Fine Starched Bosoms and Collars, a very superior article.

A great variety of Stocks, Neckkerchiefs, and Suspensors.

A large lot of Barber's shears, &c. &c.

Together with almost every other article kept in Fancy Stores.

His BATH HOUSE, immediately in rear of his Fancy Store and Dressing Rooms, is now open for the season. To those who have once enjoyed the luxury afforded by a visit to his bath house, he feels it unnecessary to say any thing to induce a repetition of their visits. To others he would remark, that his bathing rooms are furnished with every thing that necessity, comfort, convenience and neatness would require.

Lexington, May 9, 1839-19-1f.

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.)

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refurnished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.

The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.

B. W. TODD.

Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-1f.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LEXINGTON AND OHIO RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, will be held in the City of Lexington on the 30th of May next, at the Office of said Company, for the purpose of electing Five Directors for the ensuing twelve months, agreeable to the provisions of the Charter and amendments thereto.

LEVI TYLEE, President.
April 9, 1839. 15-1f of the Lex. & O. R. R. Co.

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837 22-1f.

DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. S. Dole's Shop.

April 17, 1839. 16-1f.

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD, ATTORNEYS at Law and Barbers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1839 16-1f.

FOR SALE.

A BLACK WOMAN, about 35 or 40 years old. She Cooks, Washes, &c.—apply to the Editor of this paper.

Lexington, March 21—12-1f.

Auction and Commission Store.

THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of CAVINS & BRADFORD, for the purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in Hunt's Row, opposite the lower end of the Market house, where they are prepared to attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.

I. T. CAVINS,
JAS. B. BRADFORD.

Lexington, Nov 22, 1838—47-1f.

Sales of Real or Personal Estate, attended to in any part of the City or County.

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weakness.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are connected to untold suffering, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weakness consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

JABEZ BEACH,

At his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836-55-1f.

NEW FIRM.

M'LEAR & BEARD,

HAVE entered into partnership in the Grocery business, at the old stand of F. McLEA, corner of Main street and Broadway, and they would respectfully inform the old friends and customers of the house, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and first rate assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

Comprising every article usually kept in a house of the kind. Their SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, &c. &c. are the best that could be procured in New Orleans, with every other article in their line, will be sold as low, and on as good terms, as any other house in the city, either WHOLESALE or RETAIL. They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their stock, as they feel assured that they can offer as great inducements as any other house.

They have just received a large assortment of Queensware and Stoneware. Also, 250 barrels of Crumbrugh's superior Superfine FLOUR, &c.

Advances made on goods sent on commission. They will receive and forward goods at the usual prices.

F. McLEAR,
JOSEPH BEARD.

Lexington, April 25-17-3m

NUMEROUS LATE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT, and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed a revolutionary discovery for the BENEFIT of the HUMAN FAMILY, may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousand Agents throughout the country.

For sale by D. BRADFORD, Agent, Main-st., Lex.

Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.

IN addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS and MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
No. 15, Hunt's Row.

SPRING AND SUMMER NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

No. 27, West Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky.

J. G. MORRISON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is receiving and opening at his Store Rooms, (one door above Huggins' Corner,) a large and fashionable assortment of

English, French, India & American Merchandise,

Embracing every description of Goods suited to this season and the approaching season, and including many scarce and desirable articles, not usually brought to the West, all of which have been selected out of the latest arrivals in the Eastern cities, with care and attention, at unusual low rates, and will be sold upon accommodating terms, either by the quantity or at retail. Purchasers visiting this market, will find it greatly to their advantage to give a call before buying, as I can assure them my assortment is very large and complete, and I am disposed to sell Goods as CHEAP and upon as fair terms as any House in Lexington. Dealers are invited to call and examine for themselves, as I will take great pleasure in showing my Goods.

In the above will be found a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and New Style Goods for gentlemen and boys' summer wear. French Painted gowns, Muslins, Linens, Embroidered and plain Muslin Delaines, Painted Challies, Light Japanses, Scotch Ingrain and Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs; Ladies and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gloves, &c.; Elegant French Needlework, Muslin Caps and Collars, New Style Straw Bonnets, French Artificial Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs.

Good coarse Wool, Jams, Linsey, Socks, Feathered Bacon, &c. taken at the market price for Goods.

J. G. MORRISON.

March 21, 1839—12-2m.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,
Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50 1f.

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject is referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1838 40-1f.

F. K. HUNT,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL practice in the Courts of Fayette and the adjoining counties, and in the superior Courts at Frankfort. His Office is on Short Street—the one lately occupied by Messrs. Woolley & Wickliffe.

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839—8-3m.

BLUE-LICH WATER.

THE first spring arrival of this healthful and delicious water, has just been received, by D. Bradford, No. 23, Main st., and will be sold by the barrel or smaller quantity.

The price for a barrel will be \$4 50, and in every instance \$5 in addition must be deposited until the barrel is returned.

April 4, 1839 14.

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,

UNDER THE FIRM OF "BROWNING & HEADLEY."

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stock, or Wagon Maker, in whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sept 7.—53-1f

Fayette County, Corporation of Company

SEALS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, with neatness and despatch, at his Watch and Jewellery Establishment, No. 27, Main-st., opposite Brennan's Hotel.

FRANKLIN THORPE.

April 4, 1839. 14-1f.

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK,

HAS located himself on the Tates Creek road, where it crosses East Hickman, about 8 miles from Lexington, where he tenders his services as a

Practitioner of Medicine,

More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-1f.



Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair

WARE-HOUSE,

1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of

Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds,

and other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep constantly in store, I am now prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of

Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.

The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing appertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.

Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.

Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.

In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.

JAMES G. MATHERS.

March 21, 1839—12-1f.

Elizabeth Meridith's Creditors

ARE hereby notified, that I will sit as Commissioner, to receive and audit claims against the estate of Elizabeth Meridith, dec'd. from that time until the 15th of June, 1839, at which time a Report will be made to the Court, and all claims not then presented will be barred.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.

April 19, 1839. 17-1f.



TINNING! TINNING!

James Burch & J. C. Noble,

Have entered into a Co-partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. No. 28, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

They have on hand a large and Good assortment of

TINWARE,

which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. Country Merchants will do well to call.

HOUSE-GUTTERING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on the most reasonable terms.

Mending of Stoves and other Lamps,

and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furniture in their line, will be neatly executed.

They have on hand a few of the NEWLY INVENTED WOOD AND LABOUR SAVING

COOKING STOVES,

Of various patterns, which can be heat'd for all the ordinary purposes of cooking, for 12 months, with 2 and one-third cords of wood.

They can insure their work to be done in the best style, as they have procured the services of a First Rate Eastern workman, and one of the firm (Mr. Burch) will superintend the business of the establishment. They invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Lexington, Jan. 8, 1839.

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in his hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

Lexington, February 14, 1839.—7-1f.

SPUN COTTON,

WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GO-FORTH AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the Farmer I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.

A. CALDWELL.

August 23, 1838 34-1f.

E. Perkins's Tavern,

Corner of Water and Mulberry Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David McGowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED.

TABLE GOOD, Bed Rooms COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known through the State, he will not neglect to make prices, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and their CONTN'TS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—44-1f.

WINE.

MADEIRA—in pipes, qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

TINTA-MADEIRA—in Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

SHERRY, Brown, Pale and Golden—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

PORT, White and Red—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;

MALBUSEY, White and Red—in qr. casks, Indian barrels, demijohns and bottles;

CONSTANTIA—in qr. casks, demijohns and bottles;

ROXBURY and CANARY MADEIRA—a very rare and delicate article, in Indian barrels, demijohns, and bottles;

HOCK—in cases;

LOUBENHEIMER;

JOHANNESBURGER, [Cabinet];

HOCKHEIMER;

SAUTURN;

MUSCAT—in cases, assorted qualities, some of which is very fine;

SPARKLING BURGUNDY—very delicate;

CHAMPAGNE—a variety of brands;

SHANBERGAIN, and a variety of CLARETS.

The above Wines have been carefully selected from the importations of John Linton, March & Bro; Barclay & Livingston; J. & D. M. Williams; Vaughn & Co.; Duff, Gordon & Co.; and some other approved importers, and a part of them imported direct by myself—all of which will be sold at reduced prices—carefully put up, and warranted pure, and in every instance where they do not prove such, they will be taken back, and all charges paid by me. Those who wish to supply themselves, will do well to call and examine.

BE F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex. March 14, 1839—11-1f.

IN STORE,

A large supply of Champagne and Cognac Brandy, A. & E. Seignette, O'Tarde, Dupuy, &c. Brands; Jamaica Spirits; Holland Gin; Irish and Old Bourbon Whiskey, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

NEW STORE, & NEW SPRING GOODS.

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,

WOULD inform their friends and purchasers generally, that they have taken the Store house lately occupied by James Penny, No. 5, Main Street, immediately opposite the Court house door, and are now receiving a very large and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected by both partners, in Philadelphia and New York, and they flatter themselves that, from their long experience in the mercantile business, and having purchased their Goods mostly for Cash, they will be enabled to sell remarkably low for cash, or to good customers, on the usual time.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS, IN PART, OF THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES, VIZ:

Wool-dyed Black, Blue, and Fancy colored CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of the finest the city could furnish;

Plain and Figured Satins, Toinette, Mersalles, and other Fancy Vestings, and a great variety of Goods for men and boys' Summer Wear;

Embroidery, such as Capes, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs and Children's Dresses;

Theatrical and Muslin Laces, and Thread and Muslin Insertings and Edgings, a splendid assortment;

Pompadour, Mohair and Twisted Silk Shawls and Handkerchiefs, a great variety and some very superior;

Mouslin De Lains, De Chery, Chally and Challiettes, Plain and Embroidered;

Plain Figured Satins, Gro De Grains, Poul De So, Gro De Paris and Verta Luteasting Silks, Fancy Colors and Black;

Black and White English Plain, Ribbed and Derby Ribbed Hosiery and Half Hosiery;

Ladies' and Men's White, Black and Fancy Kid, Hosiery, Silk, Thread and Lisle Gloves;

Irish Linens, Lawns, Sheetings, Table Linens, Toweling Diapers and Satin-Faced Table Cloths, a great variety;

Super Kid and Lasting Shoes and Boots, for Ladies; Colored and Black Satin Gaiter Boots, for Ladies, a new article;

Mens and Children's Shoes;

Mens and Boys' Fine Boots and Shoes, very superior articles in that line;

Looking Glasses, Fine Cutlery and Fine Plated Castors and Tea Trays;

Carpeting, Hearth Rugs and Door Mats.

It is unnecessary to enumerate further, as we pledge ourselves to keep a full stock of all desirable Goods, and we will sell, either RETAIL, or WHOLESALE, as low as any house in the Western Country.

We wish purchasers to call and examine for themselves before buying.

D. M. CRAIG,

E. W. CRAIG.

Lexington, March 20, 1839.—12-1f.

LEXINGTON

FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE

ESTABLISHMENT.

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years, that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Limestone street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any where, if not Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then let me hear of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Warehouse. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good